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## Die Fabrik – a bold sociological venture in Altona, Hamburg

One of the greatest human problems is that of loneliness. In the past there were natural refuges. One of the main ones was the large family in which helpless children, old people, the unmarried, and widowed members of the family had a place.

In addition there were institutions to which the lonely could turn – the church, the local inn, spinning-rooms and the neighbours. There was contact with the world around, and if it did not exist it could easily be created.

In our modern society the lonely person flees from his loneliness into an illusory world of communications and anonymous contacts. He sits in front of the television screen, if possible with a bottle of something alcoholic by his side. Or he goes to the cinema and shares a

the first time are confronted with a dingy building that has apparently changed little since the days when it really was a factory. This applies to the outside and by and large to the inside as well.

There is all the ugliness and disconsolateness of any factory floor on which men drudged and earned poor wages. At first glance the whole place is most depressing.

The depression only lifts when one gets to know the new kind of life that fills the old factory, the new spirit that makes the outward appearance of the building seem trivial.

In the lower hall children aged between five and ten race around. They clamber, yell and enjoy playing far more than they ever could in a small flat or a kindergarten. In the left wing there is a small theatre, the

meagre contributions towards comfort are missing elsewhere in the building. But visitors to the *Fabrik* quickly realise that all the trimmings are superficial and the lack of them can quickly be made up for by something much more important, through an atmosphere of openness and personal freedom that has been created here and is guarded jealously. Of course the *Fabrik* has attracted that kind of snob who always has to be in on such a new idea, feeling that it is "in".

This is the type who, before coming to a play at the *Fabrik* will go round the boutiques and try to find "something suitable to wear in Altona, dahling!" The snobbery of this kind of visitor does no harm to the *Fabrik*. And their money is welcome.

The day when all the debts have been paid off and a small profit is forthcoming is still a long way off. About 400,000 Marks was spent on renovating the old building, 200,000 or so coming from the two initiators Horst Dietrich and Friedhelm Zeuner. The rest is mortgaged.

Looking at Horst Dietrich's face we can see the virtual exhaustion that sixteen hours of work almost every day can bring. Nonetheless his eyes are still brightly and attentively following all that is of interest.

His particular interest is young tearaways – the so-called rockers. He has not exactly managed to tame them, but he has at least made contact with them. When you get to know him you will realise that these potential hoodlums accept him because of his honesty and straight-up-and-down nature with no side.

Punch-ups and bower do not happen in the *Fabrik*. Rockers roll up to listen to records in the discotheque or to lend a hand in the craft classes. Their help is voluntary and there are only a few taciturn outsiders who will not join in.

The latest plans of the *Fabrik* crew are



kind of two-dimensional living with a few hundred people. Or he goes down to the local for a meal and sets up the paper as a barrier between himself and the other people in the place.

This terrible problem of lonely people is a major concern for sociologists, doctors, educationalists and churchmen. A whole series of organisations have been set up as a refuge for those who feel lonesome. But not one of them is really a substitute for lost contact with the world.

The idea of providing some kind of community centre that fits in with our modern style of living seems so obvious that it is a wonder that one has not been set up in each of our major cities as a result of the joint efforts of our municipal authorities, the Church, social workers and the like.

In the summer of 1971 an artist and an architect on their own private initiative and with their own inspiration and energy set about renting a former machinery factory in the Altona district of Hamburg, built in about 1830, and renovating it.

The new centre was designed for young and old alike and when the "communication centre" got under way it was variously admired, written about, filmed, raved about or pulled to pieces by the critics.

The centre was soon given the name "Fabrik" (Factory) and the name went the rounds. For some it is a "theme", for others a place of pilgrimage. What exactly is this organisation when one regards its existence without prejudice?

Some visitors have said that the building is as architecturally pleasing as an old church. If this is true it is something that does not immediately strike one and should not be given too much attention.

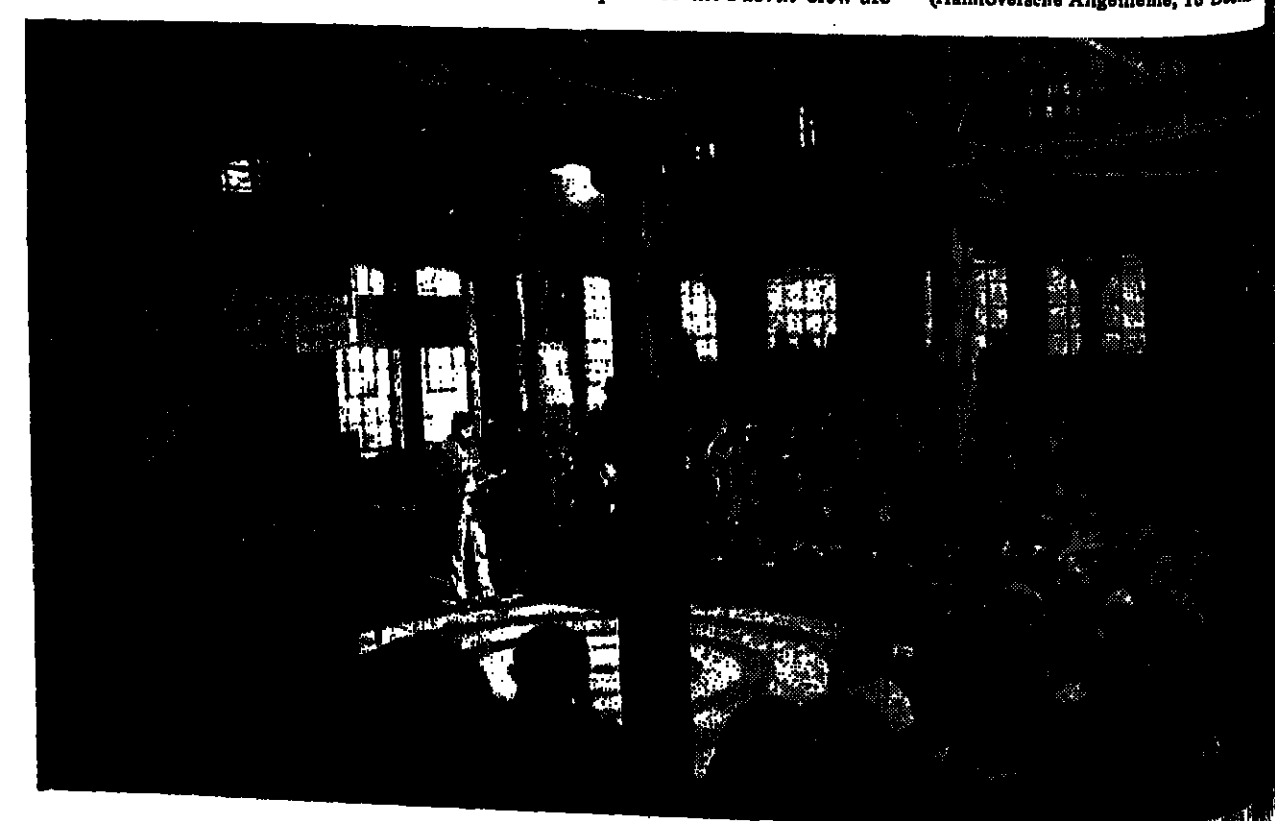
Those who are curious and travel to Altona to have a look at the *Fabrik* for

the stalls built up out of old railway sleepers, and next to this is a painting and do-it-yourself section. Everything looks rough and ready – and it is. But what the *Fabrik* has to offer sounds most ambitious: a discotheque, cafeteria, restaurant, library and printing works. These expressions normally conjure up an idea of glossy packaging, as is common in our consumer society. But the colourful packaging is missing.

In the *Fabrik* everything is reduced to utilitarian essentials. And it quickly becomes clear that things are not debased in any way by having the frills removed. Furniture that has seen better days, tables and stools made of sleepers (ties), light bulbs that hang on a long cord from the ceiling and wire netting to divide off one part of the "factory" from another.

One's aesthetic senses have little to satisfy them in these surroundings. One feels this even more on entering the "tea-room" where there is a more cosy atmosphere with bunches of flowers and softer lighting.

Colour, decorations, even the most



# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Hamburg, 1 February 1973  
Twelfth Year - No. 564 - By air

## Paris-Bonn friendship treaty is ten years old

Frankfurter Rundschau

Friendship is a fine-sounding word. To use it continually and in every context is to arouse suspicions that there is a skeleton in the cupboard. On the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Franco-Federal Republic friendship pact

to set up a homework advisory board for the older schoolchildren who come to the *Fabrik*, and operettas for a section of the not-so-young generation who are not so much interested in the token by which post-war generations in both countries sought to eliminate traditional hostility, is now but a matter of educational work, but simply it.

The treaty itself marked the end of an era. To understand it one must bear in mind the generation of its signatories. About seven o'clock one evening in 1963, diminutive girl of about three years, Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle to two tall young men. She would not find their needs catered for in the *Fabrik*.

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The calmness with which this was treated showed that it was out of the ordinary. In the direct at this sociological organisation it was one incident among many that are sad but easily resolved.

The *Fabrik* and the world of the seeking in the consumer society of vastly different worlds. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 December 1972)

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Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou that will not also be on the agenda of the forthcoming Bonn talks between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Heath and is not a routine topic in Brussels.

Political integration and Western Europe's relations with the United States and Eastern Europe are European topics, as both sides well know. On its tenth anniversary the Franco-Federal Republic friendship pact looks a trifle long in the teeth.

If the praises of the pact are to be sung perhaps one should say that in 1973 France and this country share a good many interests. Despite differences in outlook and in political and social organisation their requirements on the home front are the same.

Comparison of the major domestic topics in last autumn's election campaign in this country with those in the current French election campaign reveals a surprising similarity of fundamental problems, though not necessarily of the solutions adopted.

In foreign affairs Bonn and Paris are in the same boat too, whether they want or not. Detente policies can only be pursued in common – either together or not at all.

Franco-Federal Republic cooperation as part of the greater European whole has progressed further than many may think. In his government policy declaration Chancellor Brandt rightly noted that economic integration alone has already made considerable inroads into national freedom of manoeuvre.

Stability, economic and monetary



President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt in Paris on 22 January, ten years after the Friendship treaty between France and the Federal Republic went into operation

union, social union and finally gradual progress towards political union are, it is fairly safe to forecast, a foregone conclusion unless, that is, everyone wants to revert to general confusion.

Common interests do not preclude the possibility of disagreement, though, further-reaching disagreements at that. France's attempt by means of the Franco-Federal Republic pact to loosen the ties between this country and the United States in 1963 failed just as a more moderate current attempt is likewise doomed to failure.

France's unconscionably slow progress towards democratisation of the Common Market and limitation of national

## President Nixon reaches the pinnacle of his career

reached at which nations committed to opposing ideologies can be friends.

In an inauguration address that was redolent of historic significance a US President for the first time ever talked in terms of non-hostile relations between the United States and the Communist powers.

Many problems defy governmental attempts to provide a solution. In future the government ought to take less from the taxpayer in order to enable him to do more for himself.

A passage that will doubtless frequently be quoted was an adaptation of President Kennedy's famous dictum that Americans should not ask what their country can do for them but what they can do for their country. According to Mr. Nixon Americans ought not to ask what the administration can do for them but what they can do for themselves.

This accords with longstanding American traditions and "outlooks" and is doubtless deeply rooted in the President's convictions. Many Americans do indeed

feel that the plethora of Federal programmes, growing expenditure, bureaucracy and welfare burdens has landed the era of social reform commenced forty years ago in a cul-de-sac.

These, then, are the salient points of President Nixon's address. How and to what extent the call for less government and more individual responsibility is to be put into practice in a society rent by social and racial difficulties and governed to a large extent by the impersonal bureaucracy of major corporations will be one of the major issues in years to come and doubtless the subject of strife and dispute.

The keynote Mr. Nixon sounded was less one of triumph than of awareness of the tasks and struggles ahead. In accordance with the President's personality the tenor of his address was indicative and argumentative rather than inspiring. In Washington the clouds of a clash between President and Congress are seen on the horizon. Even conservative commentators who usually have a friendly word for the President are alarmed at the way in which Mr. Nixon is isolating himself.

During the much-maligned bombing raids on North Vietnam he listened to no

Continued on page 2



As long as slogans of this kind are

This process calls for the utmost circumspection and for safeguards. Were

Hans B. Meyer  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 January 1973)

have many a bone to pick with the Americans: tariff and trade agreements, reform of the international monetary system and even Nato as regards way and means of America's contribution towards the defence of Europe.

maintain in the Common Market  
Fritz Heppner  
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 Jan.)

In all correspondence please  
 scrip tion number which ap-  
 per to, the left of your address

**Wolfgang Wagner**  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 January 1973)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 January 1973)

**Pollution:** The cost of disposing of matter destructive to the environment,

• **Law reform:** Among other things compensation for the victims of violence must be controlled by law and a common

(Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 January 1973)

Klaus Harpprecht took care of the linguistic and literary merits of the speech. Willy Brandt was there too, making late amendments from time to time.

The to-ing and fro-ing over the statement frustrated Willy Brandt's intention of handing the statement to Opposition leader Rainer Barzel on the

**Continued on page 5**







## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Economics and Finance Ministers  
get to work on prices

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

It seems fitting that the most important outstanding economic and industrial policy decisions have to be made now at the beginning of a new year and the outset of a new legislative period in the Bundestag.

The 1973 budget must be prepared in a form ready to present to the Bundestag in February. The first wage-scale decision in the metal industries, which will certainly affect the efforts being made to regain stability and not make this task any easier, has fallen due at this time.

Further pay decisions and negotiations in the civil service are around the corner. Whatever shortcomings dog the first three months of 1973 cannot be made up later in the year for sure. The new government must be on the *qui-vive* right from the outset.

The new Ministers for Finance and Economic Affairs, Helmut Schmidt and Hans Friderichs, made it quite clear in which spheres the bulk of their work would be done, shortly after they took office. Not surprisingly the first thing that became clear was that the dissolution of the super-ministry for economics and finance had certainly not left the two Ministers with a shortage of work! For eighteen months economics and finance have been sold somewhat short with the combined ministry - now there is a chance to make up lost ground.

One does not have to search long to find out which sectors were treated like orphans in the last legislative period. Tax reform is certainly one of them. Politicians and experts must make their next move speedily unless they want to lose the room for manoeuvre they already enjoy. One of the main requirements is that they should not underestimate the

quite considerable amount of preparation that must be made to financial administration before significant tax reforms can be made.

As far as the Economic Affairs Ministry is concerned one important item on the agenda is fuel and power policy. Years ago Hans Friderichs accused his predecessor Karl Schiller of not having a consistent fuel and power policy. Now he has to try to do better himself, and the situation is critical. Competitiveness of industry and structural policy are further tasks demanding the complete attention of the Economic Affairs Minister.

However important these policies may be, it is not on them that the government will be judged. Our national economy is part of the European and world economies. It is precisely the increased integration in Europe that has made the Five Wise Men enter into a detailed study in their latest report on how far it is now possible to carry out a stabilisation policy on a purely national basis.

Among the instruments still at the disposal of national governments is the incomes policy - although this is not a particularly powerful weapon. There is not an incomes policy in the narrowest sense with a wages and prices freeze in the Federal Republic. No one wants one and it would not fit into the system.

Thus, if the government wants to take action it is forced to make it indirect. It must encourage and persuade - and it can threaten that if the two sides of industry try to spoil what it is trying to do it will hit back through the medium of taxation!

It is only in the civil service, where Bonn sits on one side of the negotiating table, that the government can force its wishes to become reality. But it is hard to satisfy the civil service with low pay increase rates when private industries are allowing much higher rates.

Economic Affairs Minister Friderichs is

due to meet DGB Chairman Oskar Vetter and the President of the National Confederation of Employers Associations Otto A. Friedrich.

Their talks must touch on the statement of government policy, due towards the end of January, but they will certainly also discuss the situation regarding pay in industry. Friderichs has made it quite clear that he will be presenting both sides of industry with a detailed economic balance sheet, so that they will be able to see in advance the results of whatever actions they plan to take.

It is to be hoped that high-level talks are not being held too late and that they will exercise an influence on the rounds of collective bargaining still to come.

The government has no lack of good intentions and programmes. There is still the fifteen-point plan to counter further price increases put forward in October 1972.

There are also the stabilisation suggestions put forward by the EEC Council of Ministers - although these are couched in fairly vague terms and are riddled with exceptions. There is the "strategy for controlled growth" developed by the committee of economic experts, the Five Wise Men. There is no lack of theories at all - what is needed is for some of them to be put into action.

The Opposition should cooperate. If we could get away from the situation that prevailed in the last Bundestag with government and Opposition trying to see who could spend most we would be a step along the way.

The moderation shown by one of the CDU's economic experts, Ernst Müller-Hellmann, in recent days gives rise to a few embryonic hopes.

Many of those who are making the restoration of stability their concern have become a little more modest in their aims.

The first aim of the government is to make the rise in prices in this country the lowest rate in Europe. But they should not overlook the fact that much of what happens in Europe is brought about to a large extent by the Federal Republic.

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 January 1973)

Bonn outlines  
trends till 1977

Our economy is approaching growth limits. There is a shortage of staff to take vacant jobs and then limits to the productive potential of the technical sector.

In figures recently published by the showing probable economic trends till 1977 it is stated that about 500,000 600,000 more West German workers will leave work than will take up a job, causing a staff shortage.

If general political aims limited to 1971 was up by about nine per cent on the number of foreign workers to be in this country to about 2,500,000. China's exports were up by fifteen per cent up till 1977 would automatically be back even further.

Another factor is that funds which have been used for further investment and expansion will have to be provided for protection of the environment and prevention of further pollution. This will also hamper general economic growth.

The government report also states that it was possible to check price increases more sharply than expected from Western European countries were loss of equilibrium in the basic balance increased considerably.

In 1971 China's exports to non-communist countries rose by thirteen per cent on 1970 while imports from the Free World were down by two per cent.

Japan remains China's most important trading partner. In 1971 China's trade with Japan amounted to \$901.8 million, a ten per cent increase over 1970. China bought goods from Japan worth in all \$578.5 million and exported goods to Japan valued at \$323.3 million.

Small in size but large in importance for Red China is its neighbour Hong Kong, its second largest trading partner and the main importer of Chinese goods, but none. This of course, shows more than anything what a drop in the ocean of world trade China's foreign trading is.

The Federal Republic remained China's third most important trading partner. The volume of Sino-Federal Republic trade in 1971 was \$234 million, a drop of seven per cent as compared with 1970. Chinese exports to this country increased from

the number of working people remain the same or drop by 0.5 per cent. Hours worked will drop by between 0.5 and 0.7 per cent.

The unemployment quota will be between one and 1.2 per cent.

The number of foreign workers will hover between 2,500,000 and 2.6 million.

Productivity per employed person increase by four to 4.5 per cent, and hour by 4.8 to 5.1 per cent.

The gross national product will increase by a real 3.8 to 4.3 per cent - that is, say after deduction of increases caused by price rises.

The cost of living in private households will rise between 3.3 and 3.8 per cent.

Basic pay per worker will increase between eight and nine per cent.

Cert Tiggi

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 11 January 1973)

## TRADE &amp; COMMERCE

Moscow ousts Bonn as Peking's  
3rd biggest trade partner

Since it does not publish foreign trade figures or the results of trade fairs no exact summary of China's foreign trade can be made. It is estimated, however, that The People's Republic's foreign trade in 1971 was up by about nine per cent on 1970 and amounted to \$4,700 million.

China's exports were up by fifteen per cent on 1970 at \$2,400 million. But imports are believed to have risen by only three per cent to \$2,300 million. China's balance of trade for the year is believed to be in the red by about \$120 million. It is thought that in the past year investment and expansion will have to be provided for protection of the environment and prevention of further pollution. This will also hamper general economic growth.

No substantial changes have been made to the structure of Chinese foreign trade, although in the year before last imports more sharply than expected from Western European countries were loss of equilibrium in the basic balance increased considerably.

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(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 11 January 1973)

Economic experts agree  
on 1973 forecasts

productivity growth and, according to experts, probably enjoy the largest growth in productivity. Above all investments will be up. But some of the major differences will not be swept away. Countries with high unemployment, such as Italy, will not be able to overcome this problem overnight.

This unemployment is partly due to structural faults that are easier to combat in a period of economic growth, but the unemployment problem cannot simply be brushed aside by expansion. Another factor is that a higher level of productivity per worker will enable higher production levels without necessitating employing extra staff.

Last year economic growth was largely carried by private and public spending and the building trade. But for the past few weeks there have been signs of the long-awaited expansion of investment. Exports are not expected to give the economy such a boost as in earlier economic cycles.

The OECD has prophesied that the Federal Republic will utilise production capacities practically to the optimum level in 1973. But economic research

institutes feel that this will only be the case if the policies involved in the attempt to restore stable prices do not make excessive inroads.

Above all it is important to ensure that the burden is not placed entirely on the shoulders of the Bundesbank. Government spending will have to toe the line just as much as the two sides of industry. The wage-scale agreement recently concluded for the steel industry showed a high level of responsibility and this is a most encouraging sign.

However encouraging the prospects may be with regard to productivity the situation with regard to prices is far from pleasing. Once again the Federal Republic can take cold comfort from other countries where the situation is similar.

In Western Europe the acceleration in the rate of price rises has come at an extraordinarily early stage in the economic cycle. One cause of this has been the rise in food prices. But industry has been hit as well and the cost (in wages) per item has risen, a facet that is normally only seen in the later stages of the economic cycle.

What hopes are there for any stabilisation

tion policy this country might adopt. The more interwoven economies become, the greater the risk of import inflation, for as the economic upswing gets under way exports are boosted disproportionately. Thus the effects of one country's fight against inflation felt faster than its neighbours are felt across the border in the neighbouring country.

It is hard to tie in the actions taken by a country with high unemployment with the kind of actions the Federal Republic can afford to take.

Differing national anti-inflation policies can cause floods of hot money, though this problem is not in evidence at present. If this happens to the Federal Republic the counter-measures will have to be more or less dirigiste, though this is contrary to the interests of the economic and monetary union, which requires greater integration among EEC partners.

So 1973 will be a difficult year and checking price rises must take top priority. If this is overdone the economic upswing will be cut short in its stride. The greater this country's success in walking the tightrope is, the most difficult it will become to protect our equilibrium from other countries' measures, which could throw us off balance.

At the moment national stabilisation measures and preparations for the ECU are mutually exclusive.

Gerhard Schmitz  
(Die Welt, 8 January 1973)

Industry  
optimistic  
for 1973

Industrialists feel that 1973 could be a vintage year for investors. This prognosis is based on the development in demand which has already begun and seems to be running smoothly without excesses and the sudden increase in incoming orders dating from last October, which is regarded as a reliable gauge of the climate for investments.

But the general feeling in industry is that one or two other prerequisites must be fulfilled before healthy investment can get under way. It is up to the two sides of industry on the one hand and the government's economic policymakers on the other to fulfil these requirements and the onus is shared about equally.

Optimism is also being expressed about export potential. According to the Federal Republic Industries Association worldwide stagnation seems to have been overcome and growth is on the cards. Experimentation with exchange rate policies is ruled out, because of the entry of three new members to the EEC.

This impulse, which is the spur for so many investment plans, should not be destroyed by imperilling international competitiveness as a result of costing. Following an investigation carried out by the Association the following prospects for the future in certain specific branches have been drawn up:

The motor manufacturing industries expect better results than in 1972, especially as there is an economic upswing under way in many of the countries to which the Federal Republic exports. The main dangers come from

concludes more than half its foreign trade there were 75 American salesmen, but they only managed to do deals worth \$25 million among them.

There cannot be a substantial growth in China's foreign trade until Peking gives up its present trading policy of accepting no credits. Up till now it has been an intrinsic part of the Chinese economy to rely on its own strength and not to run up any debts. But this policy means demanding too much of the present generation and not doing enough for the next.

Christian Roll  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 7 January 1973)

Chemicals industries  
pick up in 1972

Six per cent was the key to the progress of Federal Republic chemical industries in 1972. This third largest branch of Federal Republic industry (after machinery manufacture and electronics) achieved an increase of six per cent in turnover, profits and exports, according to the chemical industries association. The association expects similar figures for this year.

Turnover in chemicals is therefore up to about 55 milliard Marks. Those sectors of this branch that are in most direct contact with the consumer, such as cosmetics, detergents, pharmaceuticals and photographic articles, did rather better than other sectors on account of the continued rise in the public's spending power.

Exports, which in previous years have been a prime mover behind growth in the chemicals industries, lost much of their momentum in 1972. The six-per-cent increase meant that exports were in line with the growth of turnover and yield. The value of West German chemicals exports increased to 21 milliard Marks. Imports were up by only four per cent to 11,500 million Marks.

In 1970 and 1971 inroads of thirty and ten per cent respectively were made into profits in these industries.

Price levels in the chemicals industries in 1972 were still 2.5 per cent lower than ten years previously in 1962.

(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 28 December 1972)

road-building and the like should be up on last year.

All sectors of the building trade are expecting a fairly even rate of growth of between three and five per cent. A good boost is expected from government orders, which make up about forty per cent of the total amount of building work. The chemical industries also expect to make further improvements to their profits situation in 1973.

Though business should be improving in the steel industry it is not expected that there will be much in the way of improved profits this year. Higher national demand for steel is taken as a sign of greater activity to come, especially in the capital investment goods industries. As far as machinery production is concerned the industry hopes to be able to alleviate the concern about the level of employment that was expressed last year.

Generally speaking no disastrous inroads are expected. The profits situation may not improve yet, however, and the machinery manufacturing industries see no reason for excessive optimism after mid-year when outstanding orders have been cleared up.

Shipbuilding is one industry where employment is particularly endangered, especially in the small to medium-sized yards. One positive aspect is the OECD agreement that shipbuilding subsidies should be withdrawn step by step. This should give West German shipyards a greater opportunity to compete on favourable terms.

The building trade predicts another considerable rise in prices in 1973. The boom in house-building is likely to cool off, but orders for civil engineering,

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 January 1973)

Dearer cigs  
still sell

September's increase in tobacco duties has failed to hit cigarette sales. The Exchequer has been proved right in assuming that the tax increase would not lead to a decline in revenue.

The end of cigarette ads on TV will not seriously affect cigarette sales either. They will continue to increase, though not as rapidly as in the past.

The tobacco industry in the Federal Republic is dominated by four major manufacturers headed by Reemtsma with a forty-per-cent share of the market.

The increase in tobacco duties, then, has failed to affect cigarette sales in this country. In September, the first month of higher retail prices, 674.3 million Marks were netted in revenue as against 658.2 million in August and 584 million in September 1971.

The Exchequer was right in assuming that the tax increase would not induce smokers to limit the number of cigarettes they smoked. No decline in sales need be expected as a result of the end of TV advertising at the end of 1972 either. The launching of new brands has shown that smokers are not influenced overmuch by advertising spots. They remain faithful to the brand they have often smoked for years.

Since 1960 more than 230 new brands have been introduced. 31 in 1971 alone. Most of them fail to catch on and are either axed or carried along by the brand leaders. In order to be an economic proposition a new brand must sell at least 100 million a month. This is a feat very few newcomers pull off.

The domestic market is dominated by four major manufacturers. The Reemtsma group head the list with a current market share of forty per cent, thirty per cent for Reemtsma directly and ten and a half per cent for Roth-Händel.

The runners-up are BAT with a good 28 per cent, a share that is slowly on the increase, followed by Brinkmann with between 21 and 22 per cent.

The fourth firm, Haus Neuerburg, commands a far more modest five-per-cent share of the market and between them the big four account for some 95 per cent of domestic sales.

Of the remaining five per cent a third each are sold by Philip Morris and Austria and the then remaining one and a half per cent are also-rans.

The retail value of the number of cigarettes sold in a month is a little over 1,000 million Marks. Cigars account for a more modest 65 million Marks or so, shag for fifteen million and pipe tobaccos for a mere ten million Marks.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 December 1972)

Ertl wants to keep  
more on the farm

Agriculture still has an important role to play in our modern industrialised society. Josef Ertl, the Minister for Agriculture and Food stated in a recent radio interview. He said, however, that farming needed to go through "a very difficult process of adjustment and change in the most diverse forms."

Herr Ertl appealed to farmers to show greater confidence in their own capabilities. According to the Minister, one and a half million people employed in farming left the land between 1960 and 1972. In 1970/71 the number who quit farming was 170,000 and in the 1971/72 period as many as 190,000.

This, he said, means that the move from the land to other professions has reached excessive proportions. If the trend is not slowed down even those farms that are well-structured and viable will be endangered.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 January 1973)



## ■ AVIATION

## Airline pilots claim overwork is a safety hazard

WELT SONNTAG

Airline pilots in this country are overburdened. They fear air safety will be seriously in danger unless their working hours regulations are revised.

Cockpit, the pilots' association to which most commercial aircrews in this country belong, is nonetheless quick to refute one particularly persistent allegation.

"There is," one flight captain commented, "not the slightest chance of the entire crew dozing off in the course of a long run and the aircraft flying on under automatic controls."

An afternoon nap in the cockpit of an airliner crossing the North Atlantic would as it happens endanger neither the passengers nor the aircraft.

Stories that crews of British airliners have had to be shaken before waking up prior to landing are considered by pilots in this country to be no more than Press rumors.

This is not, of course, to say that pilots cannot suffer from biorythmic disturbances as a result of time differences. As they fly across continents they are bound to grow tired.

The pilots claim that the 110 hours a month flying time laid down by the authorities are too much.

"Two pilots without either a navigator or an engineer may work up to fourteen hours a day, or twelve hours in the air," a Cockpit spokesman states. "That is too much. A commercial vehicle driver, for instance, is only allowed to spend eight hours a day at the wheel."

Airline crews, by way of comparison, can work fourteen hours in 24, to which must be added at least two hours preparation. And no distinction is drawn between night and day.

Pilots field an argument taken from the world of insects. "Flies," they say, "normally fly a small area. Time

differences do not affect their daily rhythm over a lifespan of 125 days.

"The daily rhythm of a number of flies was altered under laboratory conditions. Once a week they flew to Chicago. The hours of light and dark were resuffled six hours on each occasion. These flies survived only 100 days."

The pilots have been lent scientific backing by Professor Joseph Rutenfranz, head of the department of labour medicine at Giessen University.

Pilots, he says, have to sleep at all hours of the day and night. On flights in the course of which they pass through several time zones the normal 24-hour rhythm is interrupted.

"As they never stay in one place for more than three or four days their sleep is disturbed, their appetite goes by the board and their sense of social well-being also suffers," Professor Rutenfranz says.

"When they arrive at New Delhi or Chicago and feel they could do with breakfast then breakfast is what they ought to be served."

Cockpit comes to the following conclusion:

"As commercial reasons preclude the possibility of contouring take-off and landing times to the requirements of human efficiency the only possible compromise to cater for times at which the pilot's system reaches a low point is to limit the number of hours he may work."

"Taken on its own a reduction in flying time can only prove effective on short runs at night-time." On long runs pilots are susceptible to the negative influences of changes in location.

These consist not only of disturbances of biological rhythm but also of differences in climate between one country and the next and of nutritional problems.

Both Professor Rutenfranz and the pilots association agree that organisational solutions to these problems have yet to be provided.

After long flights pilots are bound to grow tired. They fly on regardless but feel that a risk is involved and are waiting for the Federal government to act.

Gerd Scharnhorst

(Welt am Sonntag, 7 January 1973)

## Opel ousts VW in car sales

In the first eleven months of last year 12.02 million private saloon and estate cars were sold in the Federal Republic and West Berlin, according to the Hensburg motor vehicle registration office. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 2.05 million. 1972 sales of new cars were thus nearly two per cent down on the year before.

Volkswagen topped the league tables as ever with sales of 522,937 units, albeit representing a roughly thirteen-per-cent decline in relation to the previous year's figures.

What is more, sales of VWs as opposed to other divisions of Volkswagen declined fourteen per cent to 393,181 units and second place in the league stakes.

Sales of Opels increased by more than twelve per cent to 429,958 units, making

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the Rüsselsheim, Frankfurt, division of General Motors the country's leading make.

Ford of Cologne also failed to equal 1971 sales figures, falling back from 298,708 to 265,860 units.

Sales of Mercedes and BMWs increased, though, from 152,737 to 159,808 and from 83,353 to 90,830 units respectively.

The two major foreign imports, Fiat and Renault, also sold fewer new models, sales of Fiats declining from 148,101 to 142,384 and of Renaults from 144,244 to 137,852 units respectively.

(Die Welt, 2 January 1973)

## Technicians examine behaviour of sunken vessels

Regardless whether ships sink bow first, stern first or sideways they almost invariably reach the seabed in a hydrodynamically convenient position. They land horizontally and the right way up and then start to list.

This applies no matter what kind of vessel is involved. In principle the way in which they sink remains the same. After a swift downward motion into Davy Jones' locker they slow down after a few hundred fathoms.

Were, for instance, the *Otto Hahn*, this country's nuclear merchantman, to sink bow first the stern would follow at a speed of nearly 65 feet per second.

The midship where the reactor is housed would descend at a speed of roughly 45 feet per second and in the final stage of its descent the *Otto Hahn* would plunge towards the seabed at a speed of thirty feet per second or so.

The Hamburg Shipbuilding Research Institute has conducted trials with scale models to determine the behaviour of sinking ships. Their descent has been observed from an underwater platform.

There are, of course, serious reasons for scale-model trials of this kind. It is, for instance, imperative to know how radiation damage resulting from destruction of the reactor casing of the *Otto Hahn*'s nuclear propulsion unit can be prevented. In the event of an emergency safety

valves open to allow water to pour into the container so as to offset seabed pressure. One of the purposes of the Hamburg trials was to determine the size of valves needed.

The crews of sunken submarines, specifically those of nuclear subs that operate at great depths, likewise stand to benefit from the results of the Hamburg research programme. As submarines are also more than likely to land on the seabed horizontal and upright the safety hatches can be located accordingly.

Once they are encircled on the seabed ships can present further problems, particularly if they are located in shallow and busy waters. They represent a grave hazard to surface shipping. Collisions with wrecks recur time and time again.

In view of the increasing size of shipping (container vessels and supertankers) and draughts of eleven fathoms and more wrecks are growing steadily more important. They must be located, investigated, removed and kept under control.

The Federal Republic Hydrographical Institute contributes towards this work in the North Sea and the Baltic by means of its survey vessels *Atair* and *Vega*.

Wrecks are located by means of sonar devices. The sound waves emitted from the survey vessel are reflected to the surface by exposed sections of the wrecked ship.

Often, though, wrecks are almost completely covered in sand and a line is cast between two vessels travelling abreast to locate them.

Whenever possible wrecks are blown up and cleared once located. Frequently they stay put, however, and their exact position and depth are noted in navigational charts.

This is not all, though. Wrecks continue for some time to move around on the seabed and continual checks must be conducted to determine their exact position.

Depending on the nature of seabed and current waterholes develop in the vicinity of wrecks. The bow or stern of the sunken ship are swilled into the hole and the midship may well break up in the process. The result is frequently a jagged edge of hull representing a real danger to shipping where beforehand the wreck was tucked away at a safe depth.

Gerhard Taube

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 January 1973)

## Twenty years of postwar Lufthansa

Twenty years ago, on 6 January 1953, a civil aviation company was set up to restore the fortunes of the pre-war Deutsche Lufthansa, which vanished virtually without trace in the final days of the Second World War. Nineteen months later the newly-formed company was renamed Deutsche Lufthansa like its predecessor.

A twentieth anniversary may be an insignificant but in view of the part which civil aviation has developed special has happened in the course of two decades.

January 6 is a historic date for Lufthansa in more than one respect. Lufthansa merged 47 years ago, on January 1926, to form the only Lufthansa.

"Here at Lufthansa," Press spokesman Helmut Kaulich says, "we did not intend to celebrate the twentieth anniversary, but now that everyone has pointed out the fact we have no option but to register the event."

Lufthansa's figures are nothing to be ashamed of: between the resumption of flights on 31 March 1955 and the end of last year 56.65 million passengers had been carried on a total of 1.05 million flights.

In the first year of operations the propeller-driven aircraft conveyed 747 passengers. Lufthansa boasts a current fleet of 79 jets.

In air traffic to and from all corners of the world Lufthansa machines have covered a total of 1,270 million kilometres, equivalent to 1,650 journeys to the Moon and back.

One hardly needs reminding that beginnings of postwar civil aviation in this country were not a bed of roses: a difficult enterprise beset by all sorts of suspicions. Lufthansa started out with a mere six million Marks in capital, which was hardly likely to set the world on fire.

It was slow and nerve-racking progress from domestic to international flights and emerging from red as regards finances. Hanover, an intersection in the prewar Lufthansa network, was not reopened to civil aviation until nineteen months after Lufthansa were back in the air, on 7 October 1954.

Lufthansa currently employ a payroll of 17,000 men and women. Progress continues even though difficulties now and again.

Arthur Wille

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 6 January 1973)

## Electrical engineering data centre

Systematic registration and processing of specialist publications and constant source of information are the Association of Federal Republic Electrical Engineers (VDE) hopes to provide with the aid of the electrical engineering data centre recently established.

According to a survey conducted in the industry specialist literature is systematically processed in only one firm in twenty employing 200 people or less, in four employing between 200 and 1,000 staff and every other firm with a payroll of between 2,000 and 5,000.

Only major firms in electrical engineering are aware of the advantages gained by complete and continual documentation but even they are finding it hard to cope with the flood of literature.

Smaller and medium-sized firms, in particular, are badly in need of assistance in order to avoid misguided investments and effectively improve their competitive position.

(Handelsblätt, 3 January 1973)

# When you do business, you want to check all the offers. So why choose the first airline that comes to mind?



After all, not every offer that crosses your desk has to be a million dollar deal for you to check it. A lot of what you check is for sums that are even less than the air fare between Frankfurt and New York.

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## THINGS SEEN

# Heinz Mack's circus of light tours Europe

When awarding the Krefeld Art Prize in 1958, the jury was torn between two works — a Joseph Beuys object and a relief by Heinz Mack. Mack was eventually given the award. He was then only 27.

Today, fourteen years after this close contest, the whole affair seems almost symbolic. Beuys and Mack represent the two extreme poles of this country's art scene, the one standing for commitment in art and the other pursuing a *l'art pour l'art* system of aesthetics exploiting the opportunities offered by modern technology.

Until three months ago both Mack and Beuys were professors at the same Academy of Art, in Düsseldorf. When an exhibition of Mack's art was opened at the city art gallery, Willi Bongard, an observer of the art market, caused a stir of his own.

Bongard attacked the art gallery, and to a certain extent Mack as well, for opening the exhibition as if nothing at all had happened. But it had — Professor Beuys had been dismissed from the Academy of Art.

This was an indirect attack on Mack and a reprisal for Mack's own attack on Bongard a couple of years previously when he had described the critic's method of evaluating art in the *Capital* economic journal as a "pseudo-system". Whether art was conceived for society or as an attack on it, it still permitted rising prices and social prestige, as the valuations placed on Beuys' works on the international art market showed.

Mack no longer needs to bother about the "relevance" of art. "The term is gradually making me sick," he told critics at the opening of his exhibition in West Berlin's Academy of Arts. For Mack social relevance is the amount that he can deduct from his taxes for materials and

## Richter to play at Ansbach Bach Week

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

Sviatoslav Richter is to give two concerts of the second part of the Well-Tempered Clavier at this year's Bach Week in Ansbach — the twenty-fifth — between 27 July and 4 August.

Young instrumentalists will also appear at the Bach Week for the first time. Two church concerts with works for the organ, violin and cello are taking place under the motto "Young Artists Make Music".

The programme also contains a performance of Wolfgang Gläser's orchestral version of the *Art of the Fugue* by the Bamberg Symphonic under Fritz Rieger, three orchestral concerts under the direction of Hanns-Martin Schneidt and Neville Marriner and a motet concert with the Regensburg choir.

Diethard Hellmann will be conducting the Bach Choir of Mainz and the Bach Week Soloists Group in performances of secular cantatas and the Mass in B Minor. Other persons taking part in the soloists' concerts are Aurèle and Christiane Nicolet and Christiane Jacotet with works for one and two flutes, harpsichordist Zuzana Ruzickova with two and three-voice compositions, Daniel Chorzempa with organ works and Elisabeth Spelsberg, soprano.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 January 1973)



SONNTAGS BLATT

the like. That is one way of looking at the subject if you like.

Beuys wishes to see the world as an artistic process. Mack needs the nature of this world to breathe life into his artistic effects which are more than just technical arrangements. These two views will be diametrically opposed as long as there is art history. Indeed, it is these views that help form art history.

*Homo faber* and *homo ludens* merge in Mack. Mack's studio in an old, preserved farmhouse near Mönchengladbach looks like the finishing shop of a metal goods factory. The principle of production becomes plain when the artist takes the prefabricated industrial products — plain aluminium, aluminium reliefs, clouded glass, mirrors and other materials — and forms them into fantastic daydreams.

The old classical Dream of a unity of art and nature is re-examined and appears in new light, in the truest sense of the word. But when the works are completed, play begins — with light rotors, light stems, light reliefs, light planes or light merry-go-rounds. Lamps, the sun and fire supply the natural or artificial sources of light in which the works are set free.

Mack's Sahara project from the beginning of the sixties, shown on television in 1968, is still seen as the climax of his experiments with fabricated light receivers. It took place in the deserts of Tunisia and gained him a medallion at the Venice Art Film Biennale in 1970. Mack and his earlier Zero friends were jointly responsible for this country's entries to the Biennale that year.

Today Mack's light art enjoys a reputation that goes beyond the frontiers of the Federal Republic. The Düsseldorf exhibition will also be on show in Paris, Eindhoven, Bern and Hanover.

His works are popular decorations and illuminations for reception centres of official buildings and are often used as part of the stage design of theatres. Mack has recently been commissioned to provide the set for a production of Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde* in an outdoor

arena at the French town of Orange. The glittering display of fireworks unleashed by Mack in Düsseldorf art gallery is often reminiscent of a gaily decorated room at Christmas and provides many visual surprises. Any observers who allow themselves to be captivated by this sort of aesthetic contemplation will realise how far these luxurious movements of light are removed from Beuys' ideas on art.

Wolfgang Stauch-von-Quitzow

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 7 January 1973)



Mack's Sapient sat executed in 1967

(Photo: Katalog)

## Campendonk colour compositions exhibited in Düsseldorf

Peace and a wealth of atmosphere are to be seen in the world he captures in his pictures, with their intrinsic feel for colour tones, for colours that can be understood from the space they occupy rather than from objects they fill out.

But the world of Expressionist Heinrich Campendonk (1889-1957), which immediately makes one think of Franz Marc, is not large. Thematically it is limited. Again and again we see the motifs of Man and the animal kingdom in a primeval rural landscape.

Campendonk came from Krefeld in the Rhineland but emigrated to the Netherlands in 1933 where he taught in Amsterdam. Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is at present staging an exhibition in his honour covering a broad sweep of more than one hundred paintings, watercolours, drawings, stained glass, and practically all of his woodcuts.

He was neither a revolutionary iconoclast of style nor a self-willed creator of new styles. He was the youngest member of the Blaue Reiter school and a satellite in the Marc-Kandinsky constellation.

## Hannoversche Allgemeine

Throughout his life Campendonk worked on Cubist-Expressionist colour and shapes, with variations, alienate, sometimes embarking on partly Impressionist, partly finely structured painting, outlining and from this he found a remarkable combination of Realism and ornamental construction.

With fine insight the new curator of Düsseldorf's Kunsthalle Jürgen Haas (successor to Karl Ruhberg, now in Berlin) has divided Campendonk's work into the "Bavarian", "Düsseldorf", "Netherlands" phases — the religious pictures and crucifixion motifs, the sentimental pastoral landscapes and stable pictures, interiors of houses belonging to the poor and the lonely couples with the typical colouring of the Blaue Reiter school, the typical red and heavenly blue, the rust-brown tones and the greens.

And again and again we see the motif of Harlequin or Pierrot, the face of the made-up homeless person, and can often recognise this as having a definite quality of self-portrait, though certainly not the sense of photographic likeness of Campendonk.

The high spots in the creative work of Campendonk, the disciple of Dada Jugendstil master Thorn Prikker and the Prikker's successor as teacher of Monumental Painting at Düsseldorf Kunstakademie from 1926 to 1933 came mainly in his younger years, about 1920 when he was more sparing with his use of colour.

His powerful colour compositions of later years tend to be too superficial and decorative. And without wishing to detract from the artist it must be said that he is among those painters whose works should not be piled one on top of each other at exhibitions — a carefully selected smaller show would put his work in a much better light. With fewer works the overall artistic impression would have been better.

Klaus Mörner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 January 1973)

Campendonk's Interior painted in 1921

(Photo: Katalog)

## THE ARTS

# Soviet ballet sweeps the country

We have been invaded by Soviet ballet. After the production of Prokofiev's *The Stone Flower* in Wuppertal we have seen the premieres of Aram Khachaturian's *Gayaneh* in Wiesbaden and Boris Asafiev's *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai* in Kassel.

These productions are a sure sign that the public has become tired of seeing the same old classical ballets. And only the larger theatres can afford to commission ballets from new composers to fill a whole evening's programme. Furthermore with *Swan Lake* and the like smaller theatres are constantly open to comparison with the bigger ensembles. By producing these lesser known works they avoid this competition.

Theatres are keen to keep a full programme of ballet and the seemingly endless reservoir of Russian ballet fills the bill.

Soviet ballets are political art. They are the predecessors and origins of the Chinese political ballets, such as *The Red Women's Battalion*. But in these West German productions the political element has been eliminated. For instance *Gayaneh* takes place on a cotton kolchoz in Armenia.

## Academy magazine

The Federal Academy of Language and Literature in Darmstadt is planning to produce its own magazine. It will be designed to bring to a wider public the work of the Academy in the fields of literary and linguistic criticism and allied poetry and prose works, not all of which come from the pens of Academy members, and will appear alongside the year-book, which has been published regularly for the past twenty years.

The spring meeting of the Academy between 3 and 5 May in Cologne will deal with the theme "The Scope of Literature". During this meeting the Academy will award a translation prize and a prize for German Studies abroad. Each prize will be worth 6,000 Marks.

(Die Welt, 12 January 1973)

## Boris Blacher celebrates seventieth birthday



To me, music is comparable with a well-constructed bridge where a superfluous material is avoided," Boris Blacher once claimed. This off-the-cuff remark may be more of a casual jest than a description of his own work but, whatever the case, it says a lot about Blacher, who celebrated his seventieth birthday on 6 January.

Blacher grew up in China and Siberia and decided to study architecture and mathematics before music started to dominate his life. But, even as a composer, he retains his calculating skills, his precision, his ability to derive a maximum of effect from a minimum of effort and his love of the constructive and of juggling with numerical relations.

These features can be recognised in almost all his works.

Blacher's music is not governed by a wealth of imaginative ideas or the sensual powers of seduction, not even those compositions with masterly passages. Instead, it is often logic and a sense of the laconic that lend weight to the frequently brittle music which rejects all rich harmony.

The first fruit of such rational composition is the principle of variable rhythms with which Blacher caused such a stir in musical circles after the Second World War. At that time this country's musical life had become rather barren.

His productivity has not lessened since and he has employed this principle in all the types of music he has written, be it for opera, ballet, full orchestras or chamber ensembles.

The list of Blacher's works is impressive. He need never worry about where to turn for work. His style, hovering between traditional academic

Giko, Gayaneh's husband, is a saboteur. He sets fire to the silos and is arrested. Gayaneh follows the party line and turns to the head of the collective farm, Kasakov, who loves her.

The obligatory festival in the closing act, the excuse for the *divertissement*, is dedicated to the completion of the rebuilding of the silo, thanks to a spirited communal effort.

In the Wiesbaden production Imre Keres sets the ballet in the good old days. Gayaneh is engaged to the shepherd Armen. Giko is a typical nasty drunkard who is after Gayaneh. The fire breaks out when he throws a lamp at her while drunk. The happy ending is the wedding of Gayaneh and Armen.

The removal of the political aspects of these works is without doubt justified, since Soviet propaganda from past decades cannot really claim to have even historical value. But when the original political message is removed the works lose their motivation and dramatic intensity. What remains is the music and fragments of action as an excuse for dancing.

Kassel's production of Asafiev's *Fountain of Bakhchisarai* was a failure and the main value of the exercise was to acquaint us with the music of Boris Asafiev (1884-1949). With its exotic harmonies and refined instrumentation it is the very best of post-Rimsky-Korsakov

writing. In its melodic inventiveness it is very much Russian national music.

Of course in the thirties Asafiev was unable to open up new territory musically, but for use in the theatre his music is absolutely ideal.

The same applies to Khachaturian's *Gayaneh*. Why the only piece of this to have achieved popularity is the *Sabre Dance* is a mystery. It contains about a dozen numbers that are just as striking. In addition there are many attractive passages of deeply felt lyrical character.

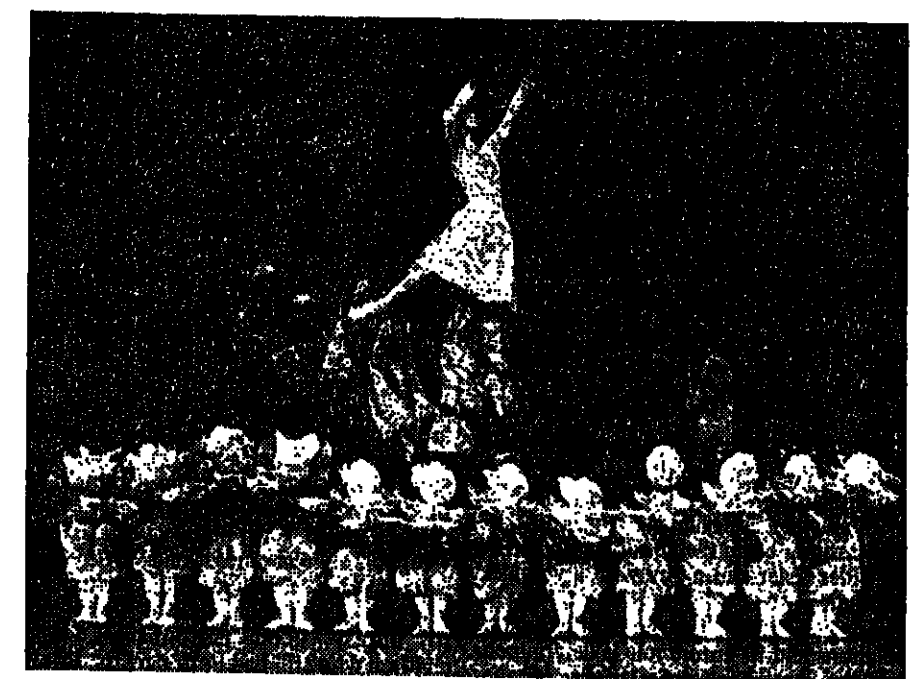
Imre Keres endowed the production with stylised Armenian and Kurdistan folk dances, which made the whole production a sheer joy to behold. The choreographic ideas bubble over, set alight by the attack and choreographic élan. During the Gopak the audience clapped along with the rhythm, and the waltz that followed kept them moving.

One can scarcely imagine how much Keres could have achieved with a larger ensemble and with virtuoso soloists. But this is not intended to detract from the Wiesbaden company and its soloists, Teresa del Cerro, Rolf Bertschinger, Petra Westermann and Gabriel Sela. All were in top form.

Will this be the start of a flood of the long despised Soviet ballets on our stages — or was it a nine-day wonder?

Reinhard Beuth

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 January 1973)



A scene from Imre Keres' production of Gayaneh in Wiesbaden

(Photo: Rolf Bertschinger)

## Jazzmen get unionised

## DIE WELT

A "Union of German jazz musicians" has been formed following a three-day congress in Marburg. The musicians have also set in motion a work-study group with Albert Mangelsdorff (Frankfurt) as spokesman and drawn up a catalogue of demands, theses and questions, all of which are to be cleared up before June, when the next general meeting is due to be held.

According to the business manager of the new "Union", Claus Schreiner (Marburg) the work-study group will concentrate on ascertaining how far jazz musicians can be represented by the Federal Trades Union Confederation (DGB).

Herr Schreiner said that the idea is to form a group of experts on jazz to come within the artists' union. Parallel to this the idea has been put forward that a "Deutsche Jazz Union" should be founded to encompass pro and amateur musicians.

Jazz musicians feel that their side of showbiz is inadequately represented and that they are at a disadvantage.

(Die Welt, 10 January 1973)

## Mss auction in Marburg

Outstanding items at the largest European auction of manuscripts this year, to be held on 20 and 21 February at the J.A. Stargardt auction-rooms in Marburg, include a first edition of *Siegfried's Tod* by Richard Wagner, a letter of several pages by Ludwig van Beethoven to the Archduke Rudolf (previously unpublished), the previously unknown original version of the Chopin song *Far From My Eyes*, as well as the original copy of Mozart's Menuetto K168a and his cadenza to Beethoven's Andante.

These manuscripts are estimated to be worth between 20,000 and 60,000 Marks. But one special item — the water-colour portrait of Goethe by Stiller for Ottile von Goethe is expected to fetch 150,000 Marks.

An estimated value of between 12,000 and 15,000 Marks has been placed on an autographed album by Friedrich Hölderlin and the three-stanza poem fragment from *Die Günst des Augenblicks* by Schiller.

(Die Welt, 10 January 1973)

## Bayreuth Youth Festival

Bayreuth again plans to stage an international youth festival for young persons between 18 and 25 and older students. It will take place between 8 and 30 August 1973 — at the same time as the better-known Bayreuth Festival featuring works by Wagner.

The orchestral course under Wolfgang Gayler and Hans Zender will turn to works by Webern and Debussy (*La Mer*) amongst others. Wolfgang Schubert will stage Handel's oratorio *Israel in Egypt* and in his percussion course Robert Hinz will concentrate on works by Cohn, Kotonski, Ruzicka, Boulez and von Oertzen.

Ensembles ranging from a quartet to a nonet will be formed in the chamber music course and the theatrical course under George Froscher and Kurt Bildstein will rehearse scenes from Voltaire's *Candide*. A special seminar will also deal with Richard Wagner.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 January 1973)



(Photo: dpa)

writing and the adaptation of modern techniques, satisfies the demand for a contemporary form of music that is felt by the general public to be both modern and comprehensible.

Werner Bruck

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 January 1973)



## ■ EDUCATION

## Affects of brother and sister relationship on marriage

Frankfurter Rundschau

A marriage has a greater chance of lasting the more similarity there is between it and the former family relations of the two partners. Take a family with two children by way of example. A boy with a younger sister will be more used to dealing with girls than boys and will tend to assume the role of protector with women.

A boy with an elder sister on the other hand will learn how to yield responsibility to a girl and a woman. A boy with a younger brother will have learned how to assume the role of leader and teacher towards his brother and all men.

A boy with an elder brother will be envious as he has learned to rely on the protection of males. But both elder and younger brothers from a family where there are only boys have less experience with women than the other two types.

This at any rate is the "duplication theory" championed by Professor Walter Toman, head of Erlangen University department of psychology, and outlined by him in the periodical *Schule und Psychologie* published by Ernst Reinhardt of Munich.

He and his students have confirmed these results many times and they go even farther. A girl with a younger brother will tend to control and mother men in future whereas a girl with an elder brother will prefer to allow herself to be spoiled.

A girl with a younger sister will learn to lead girls and women while her younger

sister will be used to being led and cared for by women. Both the elder and younger sister of a family with only girls will automatically have less experience with men than the other two types of sister.

All other brother-sister relations are built up around these elementary positions. According to Toman, a boy with an elder sister and a younger brother will assume both the role of a boy with an elder sister and a boy with a younger brother.

An only child has no brother-sister relations and its future role is determined by the brother-sister relations of the father, if a boy, or the mother, if a girl.

While children with one or more brothers and sisters tend to form friendships or partnerships according to their brother-sister relations, an only child will tend instead to find a partner who will assume the parental role.

A good partnership therefore would be one formed by a male with a younger sister and a female with an elder brother. Relations between a male with an elder brother and a female with an elder sister would be less promising.

Partners form their relationship on the basis of former brother-sister relations. If they have not learned their role as a brother or sister they do not complement each other and there will be conflict.

Professor Toman and his students also investigated the question whether these brother-sister relations could influence performance, intelligence, success and failure.

Elder brothers and sisters and only children were found to place greater demands upon themselves than younger brothers and sisters are wont to do. They tend to be more elated by success and less

depressed by failure than younger members of a family.

In other words, elder brothers and sisters and only children tend to have more motivation to display good performances. They also seem prepared to continue displaying good performances after a success. They are less discouraged by failure than younger brothers and sisters.

Professor Toman and his students also found that parents and their brother-sister relations also influence the children's wish to display good performances. Young people with parents who were of the same sex as the other siblings in their family — that is a father with one or more brothers or a mother with one or more sisters — are not so much inclined to work hard as young people with parents who did not come from a family where all siblings were of one sex.

It was also seen that children who have lost one of their parents were less likely to display good performances than children who still had both parents. But if one of the child's parents had lost a parent in childhood, the child proved to be a better scholar than those whose parents had not suffered such a loss. In other words, parents who lost their mother or father in childhood spur their children on to greater performances.

A study on the brother-sister relations of a number of modern-day celebrities may be mentioned in conclusion. So many of them proved to be elder brothers and sisters or only children that this could not be a coincidence. Few of them had both elder and younger brothers and sisters.

Most of the male celebrities had only or largely brothers. Elder sisters and only children were also predominant in the much lower number of famous women. Here too it seems as if elder brothers and sisters and only children are inclined to make a greater effort to distinguish themselves.

Where males are concerned, it is also true to say that having male brothers tends to spur them to greater performances. This was not noted among the women celebrities. *Gerhard Weiss* (Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 January 1973)

## Parents unhappy with their children's performance at school survey reveals

More than eight million boys and girls go to school here. Many experience success. At any rate 45 percent of parents are not happy about their children's performances at school. Professor Hubert Harbauer, the Frankfurt child psychiatrist, found in a survey covering the parents of 1,800 school children.

Writing in the medical periodical *Selecta*, he states: "Children who learn hard and do not display expected performance always have difficulties at school. The reasons for their not fulfilling expectations could be of a physiological or psychological character. But it would be wrong to look for the causes of these educational difficulties in the child alone."

Doctors and psychologists do not upon inadequate school performance proof of substandard intelligence. On the other hand substandard intelligence always linked with substandard performance.

An intelligence quotient of less than 85 (the average is 100) usually means that a child is transferred to a special school. An intelligence quotient of 120 more usually leads to a recommendation that the child attends a more advanced school, if that is, no serious symptoms are observed.

The selection of the appropriate school largely determines a child's mental development. Permanent failure at school placing excessive demands on child's intelligence could easily lead to mood of resignation or defiant aggression.

A child who has had enough experience of success at a special school for backward will easily become isolated. Normally elementary school and the seriously affect his self-confidence.

Previous investigations have shown good grades in the first four elementary school are an important symbol and determine a child's popularity within a class.

But even intelligent children often into difficulties at school. Deep-seated mental conflicts such as rivalry with brothers and sisters, inadequate indications of love on the part of the parents, an unnecessarily strict upbringing can be the cause. Some twenty per cent schoolchildren display obvious behavioral disorders, the medical periodical reports.

Dislike of school will sometimes be compensated for through day-dreaming, experimenting with sex or frequent truancy. Professor Harbauer is quick to differentiate between the type of truancy which leads to children loitering near department stores, railway stations, cinema entrances and the type resulting from what he terms "school phobia".

School phobia is an expression of a child's fear of being abandoned by a mother. (Kieler Nachrichten, 4 January 1973)

## Sex lessons

Sex education lessons can continue in Hamburg's schools "in view of the basic importance", the Hamburg Administrative Court decided recently, overruling an administrative court verdict of 25 April 1972.

The case was first brought to court by a Hamburg couple whose three children attend high schools in Hamburg. The parents objected to the guidelines for sex education issued by the educational authority in 1970 and the administrative court upheld their complaint, ruling that the lessons were not permissible as they had no legal basis.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 January 1973)

## ■ MEDICINE

## Munich scientists develop stop-smoking technique

The Max Planck Society, this country's best-known research association, has developed a scientific procedure designed to help people stop smoking by stages. The general public learned of it just in time to make their New Year's resolutions.

Dr Johannes Brengelmann, director of the Munich Psychiatric Institute and head of the psychological department there, and his assistant Elisabeth Sedlmayr conducted the largest experiment of its type ever to have been made and tested seven different ways to stop smoking. The best method turned out to be the simplest — the smoker controls himself.

By using this method, even chain-smokers can cut their consumption to less than ten cigarettes a day within eight weeks. It is then easy to stop completely. The method still has effect a year later — even without additional treatment.

"During the course of our analysis we found that most people dependent on nicotine chose unsuitable methods to stop smoking," Dr Brengelmann, who himself smokes an occasional cigarette, revealed.

"The effect of drugs or the decision simply to stop smoking does not usually last very long," he added. "That is why we divided our stop-smoking method into 37 easy stages."

Under Brengelmann's course of treatment people are allowed to smoke as much as they want. They only have to

obey a list of 37 instructions which become stricter week by week. Each smoker controls himself.

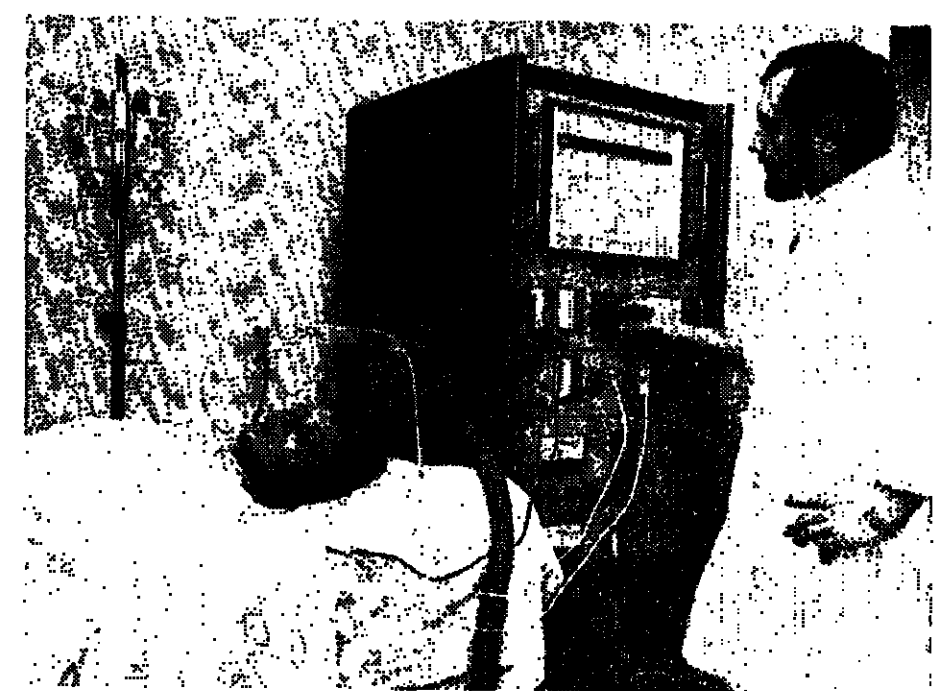
Rule seven for instance obliges them to change their brand after finishing a packet, rule fifteen asks them to breathe deeply three times before lighting up and rule 34 demands that they never smoke when people around them are smoking.

Dr Sedlmayr, herself a smoker, reports: "Even the rule that smokers must record every cigarette they smoke helps to cut consumption. But the first temptations come after two weeks. Women worry about their figure as they tend to eat more and men are afraid of being ridiculed for keeping to these complicated instructions."

Drs Brengelmann and Sedlmayr spent a year studying smokers. Their work was commissioned by the Central Bureau for Health Education. A total of 355 men and women aged between seventeen and seventy smoked in the interests of science. Some of them smoked over one hundred a day, all of them exceeded twenty. Many of them have now given up the habit.

Dr Brengelmann claims to have made one important finding: "Under our method anyone can reduce his cigarette consumption, if not stop smoking altogether. It could be for health reasons, to save money, to test willpower or to save trouble with wives or non-smoker colleagues at work."

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 January 1973)



## Aid to measuring shock

Hartmann & Braun of Frankfurt have developed this measuring equipment to help doctors treat patients suffering from shock. The apparatus will determine the amount of oxygen consumed by the patient. A decrease in oxygen intake is one of the symptoms of shock though doctors were never able to measure it accurately in the past. The equipment has been tested under hospital conditions for a number of months and has already helped to save a number of lives. (Photo: WED/Press)

## Infant mortality rate increases

As a result of the rise in the Federal Republic's infant mortality rate the Federal states' Health Ministers met in Hamburg and decided to investigate the causes of mother and infant mortality by examining every single case of death.

The Federal Republic takes up twelfth place in the infant mortality figures for 23 European countries, according to Hans-Joachim Seeler, Hamburg's Senator

of Health. It is in eighteenth place as far as the death rate for mothers in childbirth is concerned.

The mortality rate for mothers in childbirth has remained constant, one speaker stated. But 19,200 babies died in 1971. Statistics reveal that there are 23 cases of death for every thousand live births.

(Die Welt, 17 December 1972)

Not even science fiction novels describe computers which greedily devour texts in a language they do not understand but which nonetheless process them into up-to-date dictionaries.

Science fiction robots often have a mind of their own but real-life ones depend on instructions given to them by scientists. That is why a computer-produced dictionary is no longer a dream from the distant future.

Developments are currently under way at the University of the Saar. What is more, automated electronic research will enable linguists to keep pace with rapid linguistic developments.

Professor Hans Eggers, head of the university's German department, is in charge of the project and his team includes staff from the German, English and French departments of the university along with interpreters, translators and members of the department of applied mathematics.

They are pioneers in this field. Our language is extremely vital and linguists would never keep up with present trends by means of traditional methods alone. Their scientific construction would have to be altered as it was being built. But computers can now change all this.

What is true of the German language in general applies even more to dictionaries. Dictionaries can never be complete, niche words are often included and new meanings are sometimes not recorded.

It is hard to find any consistent system. Technologists for instance are always borrowing new terms from foreign languages — words such as "input" and "output" for instance — but they also

## Saarbrücken team plans to produce dictionary aided by a computer

Hannoversche Allgemeine

invent good new German words. Technologists therefore are well aware of the changes bugging a linguist's life.

Nobody knows the exact extent of the German vocabulary. Estimates range from four hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand words and are therefore no more than conjectures.

A computer intended to process these many thousand words, arranging them according to some classification, must be more than a mere sorting machine, arranging the words in alphabetical order.

The words *essen*, *essen*, *essen*, *essen*, *essen*, all deriving from *essen*, to eat, show where this would lead. Many words also have more than one meaning and it is necessary to recognise this fact. The list of objections can be continued at length.

The Saarbrücken team have set themselves the task of programming a computer to arrange various forms of a word into one category. Exact knowledge of the structure of the German language is required and philological findings must be converted into systematic programmes to guarantee an automated process. Large numbers of random texts will be processed for this purpose in future.

This work is anything but routine. It requires the talents of fully-trained scientists. A computer will not understand anything it is fed. Subtle analyses of syntax must be given to it in a different form.

The problem can thus be seen as having to work out a set of instructions that will enable a machine to carry out the same functions as a person who not only understands German but is also aware of all its linguistic traps, complications and ambiguities.

This programme must also be divided into tiny units which the machine can cope with. It must be built up on the either-or alternative. Apparently simple chains of thought suddenly reveal themselves to be a series of several hundred individual steps.

The Saarbrücken team has been in existence for the past eight years. For the past two years its members have been dealing with this dictionary programme. The first computer experiments show that they are on the right road.

If their progress continues, a general information system that can be used by computers at any time will soon be developed. The computer-produced dictionary is no longer a dream from the distant future but an accomplishment that could be achieved tomorrow.

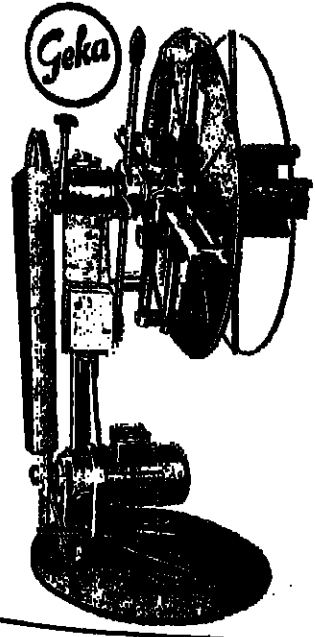
Rolf H. Simon (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 January 1973)

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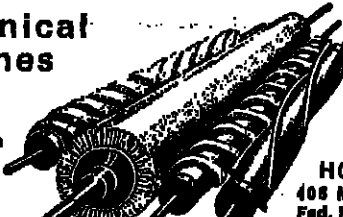
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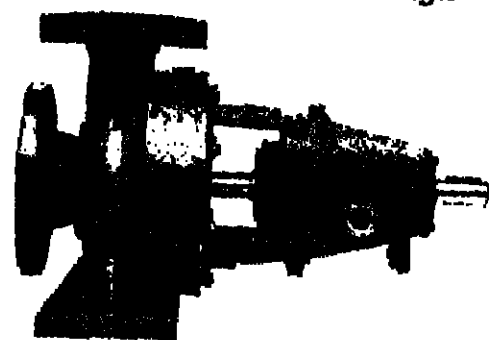
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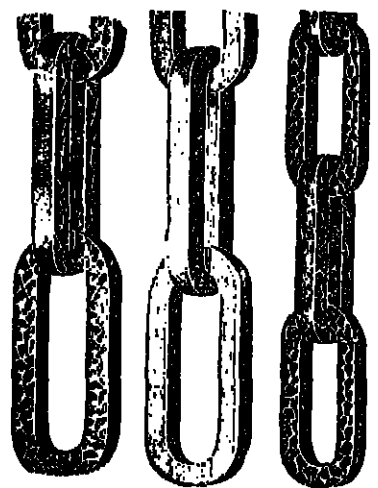
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**SPORT****Schmidtke -  
boxer from the  
world of fashion**

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Who says only muscle-bound clods  
have the guts to go in for boxing?  
Who says male models are lily-livered  
weaklings? This country's latest boxing  
ace hails from the world of fashion.

Rüdiger Schmidtke has turned the  
hackneyed clichés of male models and  
prize fighters topsy-turvy, beating ex-  
Olympic gold medalist Chris Finnegan in  
London to win the European light-heavy-  
weight crown.

Professional boxing, somewhat down  
on its uppers these days, may not have  
gained a new star of the calibre of Bubi  
Scholz or Karl Mildenberger but Schmidt-  
ke is unquestionably an out-of-the-  
ordinary character and both the general  
public and the media are starting to show  
interest in him.

Boxers do not always have to be  
brilliant technicians or punch-packing  
knockout specialists to hit the headlines —  
take, for instance, Rhenish jester Peter  
Müller or the arrogant show-off Wilhelm  
von Homburg, alias Norbert Grube.

Rüdiger Schmidtke, a 29-year-old  
bachelor, is fair-haired, blue-eyed and  
something of a playboy. He boasts an  
athletic physique and good manners and  
is a full-time adventurer on the lookout  
for monetary gain and nervous excite-  
ment in the ring.

"I fight merely for the financial reward.  
Fame and honour interest me not one  
little bit," the rank outsider ever to  
win a European title explains.

He cultivates the image of being a  
coldly calculating professional whose  
every punch and move are determined by  
considerations of profit and his share of  
the purse.

Considerations of financial gain were  
not alone in deciding Schmidtke, a man  
with an aesthetic bent revealed by his  
work in fashion and furnishing, to aim at  
additional income from the noble art.  
Schmidtke admits that he was fascinated  
by the feeling of being a gladiator  
entering the arena.

Even after 32 professional bouts he still  
has to override his misgivings before every  
fight. "At every step I take on my way  
from the dressing-room to the ring I

wonder whether I might not do better to  
hop it rather than clamber up there where  
I am left entirely to my own devices and  
the fists of my opponent."

The feeling of leaving the arena as the  
celebrated victor is all the more satisfying.  
"You feel yourself confirmed in your  
own manliness," he admits.

One cannot help feeling that Schmidtke  
goes into the ring to cope with complexes  
he has accumulated at fashion shows or in  
the chair of a fashionable Frankfurt  
hairstylist whose model he was for a  
whole year.

Rüdiger Schmidtke has never been an  
amateur. The same was true of Bubi  
Scholz. But Schmidtke was 23 before he  
even confronted a punchbag whereas  
Scholz at that age was already a  
champion and moneyspinner of long  
standing.

Schmidtke the model knew so little  
about the noble art that his efforts to  
find somewhere to keep fit took him to  
the Frankfurt Boxer Club, which turned  
out to breed the four-footed pugs rather  
than what he had in mind.

Schmidtke's career is masterminded by  
the owner of a Frankfurt gymnasium, a  
former boxing pro who has fashioned a  
professional boxer out of just about  
everyone with two hands capable of being  
inserted into gloves.

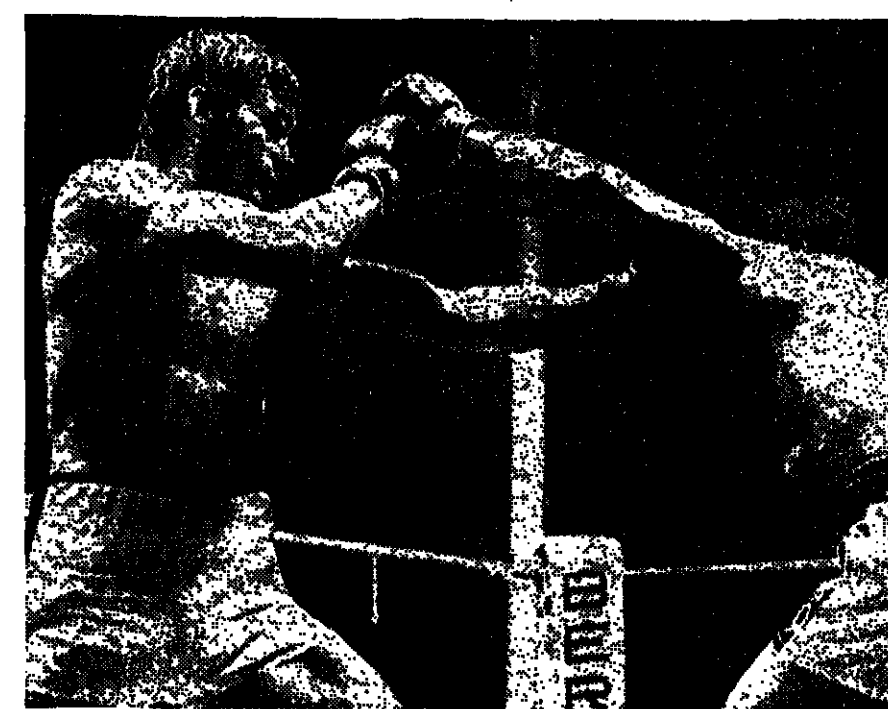
For the hell of it Rüdiger Schmidtke  
tried his hand at professional boxing too.  
Initially adventure and amusement mo-  
tivated him, later to be joined by  
self-respect. "Boxing," Schmidtke readily  
admits, "has given me self-confidence."

In his first three years as a professional  
his earnings were nil. He went into the  
ring for fifty or a hundred Marks, which

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Rüdiger Schmidtke in the ring

(Photo: Werek)

**Speed skating  
championships  
in Inzell**

Olympic gold medalist Monika Pflug  
saw the old year out by winning the  
women's speed-skating championships in  
Inzell. She won the women's combina-  
tion, Helmut Kraus of Inzell the men's  
combination, Horst Freese of Hamburg  
the sprint and Markus Eicher of Inzell the  
junior title.

To the applause of more than 2,000  
spectators Monika Pflug summoned the  
strength to break her fifth and sixth  
national records within a mere three  
weeks.

Her time for the 3,000 metres was 5  
min. 6.7 sec., an improvement of 2.2  
seconds on the previous best. Her  
combination score of 187.221 points was  
also an improvement on the previous best  
of 188.545 points.

Her time for the 500 metres was 44.2  
sec., for the 1,500 metres 2 min. 21.18  
sec. and for the 1,000 metres 1 min.  
29.69 sec. In all three instances she was  
but a hair's breadth away from setting up  
new records.

"All competitors are in extremely good  
form. The national team will come up  
trumps several more times before the  
season is over. We are doing better. I am  
particularly gratified by the times clocked  
by my three best long-distance sprinters,"  
national coach Herbert Höfl notes.

In a run-off against Bavarian champion  
Anton Eicher over 10,000 metres  
twenty-year-old mechanic Helmut Kraus  
improved his personal previous best by 21  
seconds to come home in a magnificent  
16 min. 48.38 sec.

His other times were 41.46 sec. for the  
500 metres, 7 min. 53.06 sec. for the  
5,000 metres and 2 min. 8.67 sec. for the  
1,500 metres — 182.078 points in all.

The 500 metres was the only event in  
which Helmut Kraus did not pass the post

**Frankfurter Rundschau**

first. Anton Eicher won in a time of  
41.44 seconds. Kraus can nonetheless be  
considered the successor to 12-time  
national champion Gerhard Zimmermann.

"I won," he said, "but form on the day  
is what clinches matters with us. Anton  
Eicher, Herbert Schwarz and I are pretty  
well equal."

Aged nineteen, this ambitious trio from  
Inzell represent the youngest national  
team in the world. "We have time to  
develop," coach Höfl says. "Really  
first-rate combination stars do not emerge  
until they are 25. And that is our target."

The Jonah of the championships was  
reigning sprint champion Hans Lichten-  
stern, who came a cropper in the second  
500 metres heat and had to abandon his  
hopes of holding his own against  
Hamburg civil engineer Horst Freese, 29.

As it happened Freese, who last winter  
covered the 500 metres in 28.7 seconds  
to compete with the world's best, was not  
in particularly sparkling form but 163.71  
points were sufficient to assure victory.

His times were 40.22 and 40.45 sec. for  
the 500 metres and 1 min. 22.5 sec. and  
min. 23.05 sec. for the 1,000 metres.

The junior champion was nineteen-year-  
old auto mechanic Markus Eicher who set  
up a number of personal best times:  
42.53 sec. for the 500 metres, 4 min.  
44.73 sec. for the 3,000 metres, 2 min.  
11.51 sec. for the 1,500 metres and 8  
min. 16.52 sec. for the 5,000 metres.

"Our youngsters are superb. They have  
never been this good," said Henk van Dijk  
of Holland, who will join Herbert Höfl as  
national coach in the New Year.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 January 1973)

Harimut Scherzer

(Welt am Sonntag, 7 January 1973)